

Berea College Commencement

Wednesday, June 14, 1922

Commencement Day has been for many years a gala occasion for Berea and nearby counties. Attendances have been variously estimated from four thousand to eight thousand people. In the old days before the coming of good roads and the automobiles, jolt wagons, horseback riding and walking were the prevailing modes of pilgrimage from a thousand homes in a half dozen counties to this shrine of learning.

Today all the methods of conveyance that were ever used are in vogue, as well as the most modern facilities.

People come on horseback, in wagons and in automobiles. All receive the same kind of treatment and enjoy a common hospitality. What does it all mean? It means that Berea is giving to the world a practical demonstration of real democracy.

The pedestrians, the horseback riders and the motorists assemble on the campus of a great educational institution to meet friends and neighbors, to enjoy the speeches, listen to the music, and to have one whole day to forget the worries and troubles of either business or poverty.

The grand parade will come first on Commencement morning. Everybody knows about the parade. Everybody is aware of the distance and the time required to reach Berea by his particular mode of travel and he leaves home in time to see everything. After the parade, the program in the Tabernacle will be rendered in the order listed below.

8:30 a. m.—Demonstration by Vocational graduates.

9:30 a. m.—Speeches by Normal and Academy graduates.

10:45 a. m.—Exercises in Main Chapel by College graduates.

Address by Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, of Chicago.

Delivering of diplomas and prize Bibles.

1:30 p. m.—Luncheon.

2:30 p. m.—Reunion on College Campus.

Music and short addresses by old Berea friends.

5:00 p. m.—College Alumni Banquet (for graduates only).

Dr. Frederick F. Shannon, Pastor of Central Church, Chicago, is the successor of Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, who, until his death, was one of the greatest preachers in America. Dr. Shannon is not among strangers when he comes back to Kentucky, for he, himself, came from Eastern Kentucky, and knows it as well as any living man. He is not a stranger to West Virginia, as he was pastor in Logan, W. Va., for a number of years. Dr. Shannon is an author of note, as well as an eminent clergyman. You should hear him in the College Chapel on Commencement Day at 11:30 a. m.

Besides the Commencement Day program, there are speeches by distinguished Americans throughout Commencement week, beginning with Sunday, June 11. Sunday morning will be graduates' hour, the sermon being delivered by President Wm. J. Hutchins.

Raymond Robins Coming

At 7:30 p. m. the student body will be addressed by Mr. Raymond Robins of Chicago. Mr. Robins has had an amazing career. He is considered one of the most interesting, as well as distinguished citizens, in America. He is a Reformer, and a Progressive. He was one of the founders of the Progressive Party, and in company with Col. Roosevelt caused that party to make the most profound impression upon the American people than any party ever made during the first year of its history. Mr. Robins was the Progressive candidate for the United States Senate in Illinois. He was permanent chairman of the last Progressive National Convention. Mr. Robins' political career is very insignificant compared with his many other activities. He has been a lawyer, a goldminer in the Klondike, and a religious worker in Alaska, a member of the Chicago Board of Education, industrial expert, and strike arbiter, but his greatest achievement was his delay of the Brest-Litovsk Peace, and the prevention of shipment of raw materials from Russia to Germany during the war after the Russian army broke down. Mr. Robins is an eloquent speaker, and Berea is to be congratulated upon having him from Sunday until Wednesday.

Two other speakers of the Commencement week are Rev. Elmer

Gabbard, Trustees of Berea College, and also a graduate and Mr. Heskiah Washburn. Mr. Gabbard comes from Owsley county, Kentucky, and knows the heart of the mountain people. We have had Mr. Gabbard before and are glad to welcome him again.

Mr. Washburn was for many years a student of Berea, but left to enter the Theological Seminary before his graduation. Mr. Washburn for nine years has been a missionary in Africa. His work and feats in dealing with the Africans sound like a fairy tale. He is Pastor of the largest Mission Church in the world, and has turned entire tribes from darkness to the light of Christianity. Some of his escapes from pestilence and savagry rival the experiences of Livingston. Mr. Washburn will be one of the speakers at the Tuesday night meeting.

Commencement Week is full of attractions. Come and enjoy them.

MADISON COUNTY PROMPTS MEETING TO DISCUSS RIGHTS OF TAX COMMISSION

Meeting Called by Doak of Fayette

At the instigation of Madison county, Judge Doak, County Judge of Fayette county, called a meeting of the County Judges of the Blue-Grass whose assessments had been rejected by the State Tax Commission, to consider the question of the State Tax Commission's right to arbitrarily force the County Boards of Equalization to raise the assessment of a county, and the Commission's right to re-assess any county.

The meeting was called by County Judge Doak, of Fayette county, in his office at Lexington, Ky., on May 17th, at 1 o'clock p. m., with Fayette, Madison, Boyle, Garrard, Clark, Shelby and Scott counties present, and after a general discussion of the situation, Judge Goodloe, of Madison county, suggested that the meeting be organized and put in nomination Judge Doak, of Fayette county, as chairman, which was promptly seconded, assuming the chair temporarily. Judge Goodloe put the vote and Judge Doak was unanimously elected.

Judge Doak then taking the chair, J. P. Chenault, County Attorney of Madison county, was elected secretary, after being nominated by Judge Ward, of Scott county.

The sense of the meeting was: First: That the County Judge has no right under the law to re-assemble a County Board of Equalization. Second: That the County Board's action is final, except on appeal to the Courts.

Third: That the law giving the State Tax Commission the right to re-assess a county violates two sections of the Constitution.

Fourth: That the County Board is a Board of Equalization and has no right to raise or lower any assessment except where the evidence shows beyond a reasonable doubt that the assessment is too low.

Fifth: That the public interests of both the County and State demand a speedy and final determination of this question.

Sixth: That all the counties take concerted action in this matter.

Wherefore Judge Doak was appointed a committee of one to employ Council and determine the proper mode of procedure and to confer with the State Tax Commission on the matter of getting this question before the Court of Appeals as promptly as possible.

A number of other counties were unable to be present but signified their desire to cooperate with us.

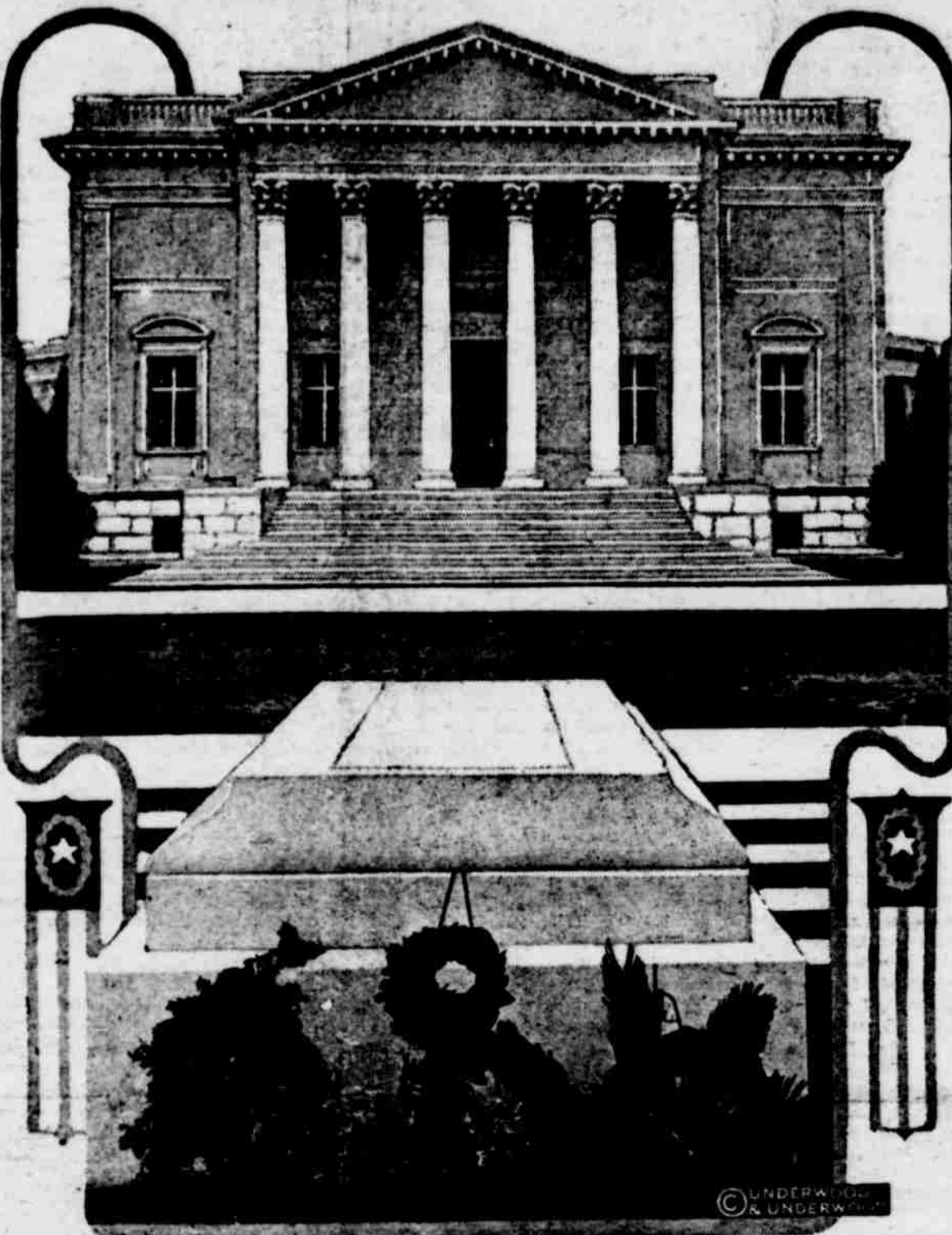
Dishonest Coal Man Hit

Chicago—Advice to "put the dishonest coal merchants out of business or put him in jail" was cheered at the session of the National Retail Coal Merchants' Association.

Hospital Is Dedicated

Rheims, France—The American memorial Hospital for Children, the gift of women and children of the United States, was dedicated by Myron T. Herrick, American ambassador, in the presence of a distinguished gathering. The hospital, which was founded by the American Fund for French Wounded, was given, as the ambassador told the citizens of Rheims, "in the hope that you always will remember your comrades from across the sea."

Nation's Unknown Hero



The resting place of America's "Unknown Soldier" in Washington, which is destined in years to come to be one of the most famous spots in the United States.

IN MEMORIAM

Break not the sweet repose
Of the brave souls who lie beneath this earth
Who battled for the land that gave them birth,
Who marched away with song
In the triumphant throng
That surged along with never-tiring pace
To break the bonds of a benighted race—
Break not the sweet repose.

Shed not a single tear
For those who fell while fighting for the right,
For those who saw the gleam of Freedom's light,
And shed their loyal blood
With the great brotherhood
That bravely marched to meet a gallant foe
And bared their bosoms to the fatal blow—
Shed not a single tear.

Lay just a wreath of flowers
On this grave of hallowed memory,
Above this soul that bled for Liberty,
And with a grateful heart
Before thou dost depart
Speak words of kindness o'er this noble son
And tell how Freedom by his death was won—
Lay just a wreath of flowers.

Their fame be evermore!
Our flag still floats in Freedom's balmy air,
And Liberty rejoices everywhere
O'er our dear native land
Because this loyal band
Went forth and fell that millions might be free,
Went forth and fell for Right and Liberty.
Their fame be evermore!

Berea, Ky.

—John F. Smith.

Calls Coal Conference

Washington—Administration plans for holding down soft-coal prices were carried a step further, when Secretary Hoover issued a general call for a conference of all the operators whose mines are still producing. The conference is to be conducted in Washington May 31.

Socialists To Be In Race

New York—The Socialist party will enter candidates for Congress in every district this fall and will conduct a vigorous campaign in the Western, Southern and Eastern states, the National Executive Committee announced after a meeting. A Congressional platform also was announced.

REVOLUTION IN BULGARIA

King Reported to Have Fled When Premier Proclaims Republic in Midst of Civil War

Vienna.—Conflicting reports of a Bulgarian revolution have reached here. Dispatches from Belgrade say that King Boris has fled to Varna and that Premier Stamboulisky, who represents the peasants and agrarians, has proclaimed a republic. A state of civil war, it is reported further, exists, and 15 of General Wrangel's officers have been expelled.

Agram advices, however, declare that a train from Soa arrived at Belgrade and those aboard reported comparative quiet. General Alexandrovich issued a counter proclamation not Sofia calling upon the populace to remain loyal to the King.

Tchitcherlin and Stamboulisky, according to an Agram paper, reached an agreement at Genoa that if the Bulgarian premier would expel Wrangel's troops from Bulgaria he would have the support of the Bulgarian Communist element. A dispatch to the Freie Presse from Sofia says that an attempt to carry out expulsion of these troops precipitated trouble.

SEEKS INDIANA COAL PARLEY

Operators' Official Proposes Conference to Miners' Leader to Settle Dispute.

Terre Haute, Ind., May 22.—Indiana coal operators, through P. H. Penna, secretary-treasurer of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators' association, has sent a letter to John Hossler, president of District No. 11, offering to meet the Indiana miners in a conference to settle the coal strike. Pointing out that a similar offer was made March 18, Mr. Penna says that the purpose of his communication is to renew the proposition "that we meet in joint conference of operators and miners of Indiana at as early a date as convenient to arrange an equitable scale of wages for work in and around the mines of our state, to the end that mining may be resumed, public inconvenience resulting from seven weeks of idleness relieved and the poverty and distress of many families ended."

World News

By J. E. Robertson, Professor of History and Political Science Berea College

The return of Lloyd George to England reveals the fact that he has not lost his prestige or his popularity by the defeat of his plans at the Genoa Conference. With the exception of some of the newspapers which regularly oppose him, the premier is given credit for a plucky fight to bring about a better condition of things in Europe and to put thru a program of peace. In spite of the failure of his efforts Lloyd George gives credit to all the nations for an honest and genuine desire for peace. He does not even deny to Russia, Germany or France such a desire, tho it does not seem to be apparent at times. The ability of an English statesman to look on the better and more hopeful side of affairs is a sign of fitness for leadership at a time when things look confused and tangled to an onlooker.

Considerable pressure is likely to be brought to bear to secure the attendance of the U. S. in the Conference at the Hague. In spite of Secretary Hughes' prompt avowal of our purpose not to be there a possible way was left open in the assertion that the U. S. was not averse to sitting with a body of specialists, even though they were dealing with European affairs. More recently Vice President Coolidge, in an address before the Presbyterian General Assembly at Des Moines, Ia., set forth the necessity of the U. S. taking a more active part in world affairs, since we have already broken away from isolation. A last indication of a change in sentiment is a plan by Senator Borah for an international association centering around an international court.

The question of the independence of the Philippine Islands is again brought forcibly to public attention by the coming of a Commission for the Islands, representing the legislative body of the Islands, to ask for independence. The Harding administration is opposed to such independence, as is General Leonard Wood, who made a report to that effect and is now acting as Governor of the Islands. The visiting commission is a large one and they base their hopes on the belief that the Filipinos are now able to govern themselves, and have practically been doing so for several years. The Wilson administration gave encouragement to the independence movement.

Victor Emanuel, the king of Italy, has just made a visit to Trieste, the seaport at the head of the Adriatic which was secured from Austria in the late war. The desire to secure this port as well as the little piece of territory called the Trentino, up in the mountain section of Italy, near the Alps, was the leading cause for attaching Italy to the group of nations opposing Germany and Austria. Both places are largely inhabited by Italians but were placed under the rule of Austria by the European powers early in the Nineteenth Century. Italy always considered them as "Italia irredenta" or Italy unredeemed.

It remains a rather noticable fact that thus far the United States is the only nation that has ratified the Treaties and Resolutions drawn up at Washington, as a whole. Some of the other nations concerned have ratified the agreement in part. It was generally supposed that causes for delay would not be so great in other countries as in the United States. One explanation which is being given is the hesitation of the nations to act until the Conference at Genoa had met. Delay is objectionable, as international affairs change quickly at times and the proper conditions for action disappear.

WELL KNOWN CITIZEN DIES

The many friends of Mr. Lawson Hockaday were grieved to hear of his death Monday at the Robinson Hospital.

Mr. Hockaday was a son of the late Dr. Hockaday, of Silver Creek. It is said of him that he was possessed of one of the finest types of human sympathy and enduring courtesy ever known.